

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVI

San Francisco, January 7, 1938

No. 49

A. F. of L. Intends to Seek Wage and Hour Bill To Provide Protection

Vigorously resenting the C. I. O. charge that the A. F. of L. had "betrayed American workers" by assisting in recommitting the hours and wages bill, President William Green announces that the A. F. of L. is preparing to put over a new and satisfactory bill at the present session of Congress.

The bill which was sent back to committee, Green said, was "poorly drawn, ill considered, and highly objectionable." "It would have given the sanctity of law," he declared, "to the setting up of wage differentials between various sections of the nation, and would have permitted a single government administrator to fix wages as low as ten cents an hour and establish a work week of fifty-eight hours or more."

Substitute Measure Offered

The A. F. of L., he said, endeavored to correct this situation by offering a substitute providing for a flat minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and a flat maximum work week of forty hours.

The C. I. O. leaders, on the other hand, he declared, were prepared to accept "any kind of wages and hours legislation, regardless of what it might be."

"The C. I. O. seemed to think more about its political prestige and influence than it did about the economic, industrial and social interests of the workers," President Green commented. He declared the C. I. O. even went so far as to assist in defeating the A. F. of L.'s "constructive proposal."

He further emphasized that the new bill which is to be presented to the regular session of Congress which convened last Monday will seek to protect the exploited worker in the remote sections of the country as well as in our most populous centers, and will provide a uniform wage foundation upon which the wage structure of the nation will rest and a maximum work week which all employers will be called upon to observe.

Favors Drafting New Bill

According to press dispatches from Washington this week Chairman Mary Norton of the House committee on labor has stated she was ready to go to work all over again on a labor standards bill. Mrs. Norton said she personally favored re-opening public hearings and drafting a new bill rather than trying to patch up the measure which the House rejected at the special session.

In reference to President Roosevelt's assertion that more thought should be given to the workers' total annual wage than to his hourly remuneration, both Mrs. Norton and Representative Fitzgerald of Connecticut, the latter also a member of the House labor committee, are declared to agree that union labor will not support that type of legislation should it mean reducing the hourly wage rate.

HOTELS INCREASE MEAL PRICES

Declared as necessary to meet wage increases growing out of the recent arbitration proceedings, managers of twenty-two of the larger hotels in San Francisco have announced raises of 10 to 15 per cent in the former price of meals. The new minimum schedule is: Dinner banquets, \$2; weekly club luncheons, \$1.25 a plate; special luncheon banquets, \$1.50; tea dances, \$1; supper in dance rooms after 10:30 p. m., \$1.25.

A. F. OF L. REPORT ON JOBLESS

The American Federation of Labor reported this week that 723,000 persons lost their jobs during November. It further declared that the business recession has been responsible for an employment decline affecting more than 1,000,000 wage and salaried workers since September.

TEAMSTERS' CAMPAIGN

Joint Council No. 40 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America has launched an intensive campaign covering seven states which is expected to bring at least 20,000 new members into the union fold. The states in which the campaign is already under way include Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and New York. The headquarters of Joint Council No. 40 are in Pittsburgh.

Important Meeting Workers' Council

The January meeting of the newly formed National Council of Agricultural Workers will be held in Oakland next Sunday, January 9.

The meeting will be called to order at 11 a. m. in the headquarters of Cannery Workers' Union No. 20905 in the Ray Building, Nineteenth and Broadway, Oakland. Representatives of more than 75,000 field and cannery workers and workers from other branches of the agricultural industry will attend from all parts of the state.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, under whose guidance the Council was formed on authorization from the American Federation of Labor, has a number of important matters to present to the Council.

Copies of constitutions and by-laws of other national councils have been received and submitted to the proper committees for use in drafting the constitution and by-laws for guidance of the National Council.

Plans for organization of more than 250,000 unorganized workers in various branches of the industry will be discussed, as well as other problems. Another important matter to come before the Council will be plans for opening of negotiations with employers of thousands of cannery workers during the coming seasons.

P.W.A. Loans Valid

The United States Supreme Court this week approved constitutionality of the Public Works Administration program of loans and grants to municipalities for construction of power projects.

The decision was said to be regarded as a "go" signal for construction of fifty-two municipal power projects estimated to cost more than \$80,000,000, which had been delayed pending a ruling on the validity of loans and grants for that purpose. The opinion is also expressed that the court has opened a way to possible reversal of the old judicial doctrine that reproduction costs be used in evaluating utilities for rate-making purposes.

Favorably affected by the court's ruling are understood to be three major construction projects in California, the Redding municipal water supply, the Sacramento power project, and the hydro-electric development of the All American canal to serve the Imperial Valley, all involving an estimated total expenditure of \$15,000,000.

Local Organization Demands Retraction of Allegations in "Time"

West Coast Local No. 90, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, National Organization, last Tuesday instructed Attorney Albert Michelson to proceed with the necessary steps in order to obtain a retraction from the publishers of "Time" magazine, which in its issue of December 27 published an article alleging that officers and ship's crew on the steamship President Hoover, which recently grounded off Formosa, were "last minute pick-ups from West Coast hiring halls, and that officers and crew broke into the ship's bar and went on a drunken spree."

The Masters, Mates and Pilots are taking this action on behalf of the officers of the Hoover, who are members of the organization and who have been in the service of the Dollar Steamship Company for many years.

No Checking With Union Officials

Captain Charles May, president of West Coast Local No. 90, stated further that this article in "Time" had done more to scuttle the American merchant marine at this time than any trouble the industry ever had with its maritime workers, and deplored the fact that the magazine had seen fit to publish the allegations of such "publicity-seeking preachers and anti-labor spokesmen as Dr. Cope-land" without first checking with the officers of the unions.

"The facts should be obvious, even to those unacquainted with the hazards and problems of a situation such as the grounding of the President Hoover and the rescue of all lives notwithstanding a heavy running sea," said Captain May. "The record of the officers and crew when the Hoover grounded speaks for itself, and is in itself sufficient answer to these slanders. Had such a condition prevailed as was set forth in this article, it would have been an impossibility for them to have made the splendid record which they did, i. e., the transferring of 833 passengers and crew without the loss of a single life, nor the injury of a single individual, as well as the transferring of every single pound of baggage."

Injustice to Ship's Crew

"In the face of this splendid record it is a crying shame that an incident such as the grounding of the Hoover should be seized upon by anti-labor forces and utilized to slander the ship's officers and crew who accomplished the hazardous work."

Captain May continued: "On behalf of the officers, for whom we speak, we intend to bring these detractors and scuttlers of the American merchant marine out into the open and expose them in their true light—probably in the pay of anti-American shipping interests."

JUSTICE SUTHERLAND RESIGNS

Justice George Sutherland of the Supreme Court of the United States tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt last Wednesday, effective January 18. He had served on the bench since 1922, having been appointed by President Harding, and is nearly 76 years of age. Justice Sutherland had nearly always voted with the "conservative" members of the court. Under the law, the retiring justice will receive \$20,000 a year for life.

Says Communists Plan Publicity Drive in West

By JOSEPH A. WISE
International Labor News Service

Recent events indicate very strongly that Chicago and the Middle West will experience another communist racketeering scourge after ten years of comparative peace. In fact the plans of the "reds," as announced by themselves, embrace all of the territory west of the Allegheny mountains, out to and including the Pacific Coast.

Chicago and San Francisco will be the headquarters points from which all attacks will radiate. No state and no city will be neglected where a profit in dollars and cents can be made. This profit will be garnered through sale of literature, paid admissions to meetings, dues and assessments levied against members and money raising campaigns staged in their "struggles" for this and that and to "save" something or other that allegedly is threatened with destruction. The comrades are just hell on "struggling"—to get the money.

"Reds" Must Have the Coin

I have heretofore said several times that the trades unionists of Chicago chased the "reds" out of this city about ten years ago. That is true but not in the sense that the trade unionists used force of any kind. The responsible officers of organized labor in Chicago recognized the fact that the "red" leaders were merely racketeers and fought them to a standstill with arguments and by defeating them in labor conventions and meetings.

It took about five years to thoroughly discourage the "reds" and cause them to flee to New York City. They started out with a bang there but finally their game became so unpopular that there

was little revenue coming in and that will never do for the comrades—they must have the money.

New York City proved to be a profitable haven of refuge for them. They have grown fat there and ambitious to exploit the entire United States. The large foreign-born population of New York furnished plenty of suckers just as the same element in Chicago was worked to financial advantage until organized labor was able to disillusion some of the victims of communist publicity. * * *

Chicago trade unionists fought the "reds" and licked them without any extraneous help and the Chicago trade unionists are prepared to repeat the performance but they certainly should not be expected to do the job for half the United States. It will be up to each city and each state to take care of its own territory and to be watchful and up and doing at all times.

Petition of May Company to Restrain Pickets Denied by Los Angeles Court

Petition of the May Company in Los Angeles for a permanent injunction to restrain union picketing at its department store and warehouse was denied by Superior Judge Kincaid. The court further ruled that a temporary writ limiting picketing to one picket for each fifty feet and one to each doorway and corner of the store and warehouse would remain in effect. Defendants in the suit were Teamsters' Union No. 389 and Warehousemen No. 598, both A. F. of L. affiliates.

An interesting piece of news was gathered during the recent court case when it was reported that the company had lost an appreciable amount of holiday income during the first sixteen days in December, over the preceding year, conclusive indication that members of organized labor, their families and friends have co-operated with the strikers. The sum was said to be in excess of \$50,000.

According to certain newspaper reports the strikers' single grievance is contention for union shop conditions. This, the strikers' committee declare, is far from the truth and they state that negotiation committees, in an endeavor to reach amicable agreements with the May Company, waived a signed agreement and asked only that the concern post a notice that it was in accord with hours and other conditions of employment set down by the A. F. of L. employees.

CHANGE OF NAME

The organization heretofore known as the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners announces a change in its title to that of "National Committee for People's Rights." The office address continues as before at 155 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Furniture Workers of West Coast Map Plans

Delegates from nine unions representing 6000 Pacific Coast furniture workers will meet in their fifth annual convention at Aberdeen, Wash., for one week beginning January 24. Several Eastern and Southern furniture unions are expected to send delegates to assist in considering the planning of a national convention of all Furniture Workers' Unions to be held in the Middle West this spring.

Among the many points that will be discussed at the convention will be the adoption of a national wage scale for furniture workers. Plans will be drafted to organize unorganized centers especially in the East and South, where furniture workers are still getting wages as low as 20 and 30 cents per hour, and are working from ten to twelve hours each day. Competition from these districts is affecting wages and employment in organized districts.

Organized in 1935 at a meeting of five locals held at San Francisco, the West Coast Advisory Council has enjoyed remarkable success. Through the close co-operation of the locals affiliated, wages have been raised and conditions have been improved so that now the West Coast is far ahead of any other district. In obtaining these conditions, many strikes have been won, and many conferences with the employers have been held, working out satisfactory agreements across the table.

When the Council was first organized wages on the Coast in that industry were around 30 and 45 cents per hour, and it is stated that reports from new locals recently organized in the East and South show that a similar condition still exists in those areas.

Unions that are affiliated with the West Coast Council are located in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Bellingham, Hoquiam and Tacoma, all of which will send delegates to the coming convention.

The Furniture Workers in Fort Smith, Ark., are engaged in a strike against the Tucker Duck and Rubber Company of that city and have been restrained from picketing by injunction. The company manufactures folding cots and chairs, card tables, awnings, wagon covers, mops, high chairs and doll furniture. The strikers have the support of the Carpenters and the Fort Smith Trades and Labor Council and request friends of organized labor to watch for the products of the unfair concerns.

POOR DUES PAYERS

A spokesman for the C. I. O. says that the failure to pay dues was most marked in lumber, marine, auto and rubber workers. Gosh, ain't any of them paying up?—"Pacific Coast Longshoreman."

GO ON SEVEN-HOUR DAY

Beginning last Monday, the Sign, Scene and Pictorial Writers No. 510 of San Francisco began working seven hours per day without any decrease in wages from the previous eight-hour standard. The new schedule is in accord with the provisions of an existing agreement.

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME MISSION 16TH

One of America's Largest Homefurnishers

Venetian Blinds

Reduced!

Genuine National Venetian Blinds; perfect quality; residential type; cream enamel finish; reduced for a LIMITED TIME ONLY, as follows:

22 to 30 in. wide, up to 60 in. high.	Reduced to \$4.95
32 to 40 in. wide, up to 60 in. high.	Reduced to \$5.95
42 to 50 in. wide, up to 60 in. high.	Reduced to \$8.95

List price of National Venetian Blinds, whatever the size, has NEVER BEFORE been less than \$7.20

Get Your Next

SUIT

at

ROOS BROS.



MARKET at STOCKTON STREET

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

SUTTER 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 Second Street

CLEANED AND PRESSED PROPERLY

- We get many compliments on Men's Suits, Sport Clothes and Delicate Garments. You will be particularly pleased with our careful pressing and finishing. Our process of cleaning prolongs the life of the materials sent to us.
- We dye everything, including Rugs and Carpets.

F. THOMAS
Cleaners and Dyers

Main Office and Works: 27 TENTH ST. Phone HEmlock 0180

100% AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Court Denies Injunction In Brewer-Teamster Case

Justice Jennings Bailey of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia has handed down a decision in Washington refusing to overrule the action of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled with regard to the jurisdictional dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America and the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

The 1933 A. F. of L. convention by a vote of 13,872 to 5859 decided that jurisdiction over teamsters and chauffeurs in the brewery industry properly belonged to the Teamsters rather than to the Brewery Workers.

Brewery Workers Ask for Injunction

The resistance of the Brewery Workers to this decision of the A. F. of L. convention culminated a number of months ago in the filing of a petition for an injunction in the Federal District Court in Washington restraining the officers and executive council of the A. F. of L. from enforcing the convention order and also enjoining the Teamsters from taking in brewery truck drivers.

The 1937 convention of the Federation approved the report of the A. F. of L. executive council on the controversy which denounced the action of the Brewery Workers' Union as a direct blow against the organized labor movement and an attack on the "fundamental structure" of the American Federation of Labor itself.

The executive council took the position that the Brewery Workers' Union in bringing the suit "ignored the law well recognized by the courts that the courts will let labor unions, like churches, settle their own internal affairs and cannot be called on to intervene (on the petition of a disgruntled union if it has been given a hearing before the proper union tribunal under the union's constitution and laws) to set aside the findings and decrees of the union's highest authority."

Property Rights Not Involved

In rendering the opinion the court said, in part: "I cannot see that the plaintiff as an international union and as an affiliated member of the confederation has any rights in this controversy that are property rights in the real sense.

"The mere fact that members of local unions may have certain rights as to strike benefits or similar rights in the international does not give the latter any real property rights in the confederation.

"Apart from any question of property rights I think that questions of jurisdiction are to be settled by the proper authorities of the confederation; and so too as to any contract between different members of the confederation or unions in so far as the confederation is concerned. The plaintiff has acquiesced in the actions of the confederation so long as they were favorable to it without apparently raising any question of jurisdiction."

Five-Day, 30-Hour Week Contract Secured by New York Electricians

An increase of 25 cents an hour was won for 4700 union electricians when Local Union No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers recently secured new contracts with associations of electrical contractors in all of New York's far-flung boroughs.

The new contracts became effective January 1. They provide for the union shop and bring the

hourly wage rate for the first time in New York City to \$2 an hour.

Of pronounced importance, also, is the fact that the contracts provide for the five-day, thirty-hour work-week, a goal for which the American Federation of Labor has long been striving and which only a comparatively few local unions, mostly in the building trades in different localities, have been able thus far to accomplish.

SPREAD CHRISTMAS CHEER

Production and Miscellaneous Metal Workers No. 1327, now affiliated with the International Association of Machinists, displayed the true spirit of the Christmas season and the brotherhood of unionism when it provided 146 baskets of food supplies to unemployed married members and also furnished restaurant meal facilities and a cash donation for 36 of its single members. The Butchers and the Waiters were also among the union organizations understood to have entered into similar activity, details of which are not available.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS MADE

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, reports that through the activities of the Division of Industrial Welfare during the month of November, 1937, \$21,060.28 was added to the earnings of women and minors in California. Of this amount, wage adjustments collected totaled \$3189.33, and affected 907 workers. In plants operating on a piece-rate basis in the fruit and vegetable canning industry, \$17,484.57 was reported as audit adjustments and paid and added to the earnings of 5926 women and minor employees. In the nut-cracking and sorting industry, operating on a piece-rate basis, \$386.38 was collected as audit adjustments, and added to the earnings of 265 workers.

Unions to Celebrate

The culinary and bartenders' unions of San Francisco will sponsor a grand entertainment and dance program on Wednesday night of next week at Dreamland Auditorium.

The gathering is to be in celebration of the termination of the two great strikes which the unions waged against leading hotels and a prominent lunch chain last year and which attracted nationwide attention.

Mayor Rossi will lead the grand march and further invitations will be confined to members of the unions and to the hotel operators and lunch chain management, but many friends will join in extending congratulations to both parties to the agreement that was finally consummated.

Hugo Ernst, secretary of the Joint Board of Culinary Crafts, is general chairman for the next week's festivities. William Wallier of the Bartenders is chairman of the ball committee, the latter being assisted by C. T. McDonough of the Cooks' Union.

Labor Council Will Hold Meeting Tonight

The San Francisco Labor Council will resume its weekly sessions tonight following the two weeks' holiday period when no meetings were held. It is anticipated most of the delegates will be in attendance, as several matters of importance will come before the body, in addition to the natural accumulation of business following the vacation period. A subject of widespread interest in union circles will be a report of the executive committee on the advisability of meeting with the "Committee of Forty-three," composed of San Francisco employers. The recently announced purpose of this committee is to seek plans for industrial peace. An invitation was extended to the Labor Council and C. I. O. representatives to attend meetings for discussion of the committee's ideas. At the last meeting of the Labor Council the matter was placed in the hands of the executive committee for investigation and report.

Announcement has been made from the executive board that it had voted after much discussion to recommend to the Council that a committee be named to meet with representatives of the "Committee of Forty-three," but that such meeting will be held separate from any that may be held with the C. I. O. committee. The employer representatives have already met with the latter committee. President Shelley and Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council interviewed the employers' representatives and made report to the Council executive committee. The views of the executive committee, following consideration of that report, will come before the Council at tonight's session.

United Electrical and Radio Workers have been certified by the N.L.R.B. as the exclusive bargaining agency for the employees of the Westinghouse Airbrakes plant, Wilmerding, Pa.

Attention, Secretaries!

Help San Francisco Union Workers

BUY YOUR BUTTONS WHERE THEY
ARE MADE, IN OUR OWN PLANT



"Always Friendly"

WALTER N.

BRUNT PRESS

PRINTING - BADGES - BANNERS - LAPEL BUTTONS

111 SEVENTH STREET

Telephone MArket 7070

"Cameron" Broadcloth SHIRTS

Here they are, men! Sanforized shrunk fine quality broadcloth with non-wilt collars and 2 pockets. Sun-proof white, blue, tan and grey. All sizes. Union made!

\$2

HALE BROS.

Market at Fifth

Sutter 8000

Phone Underhill 4127

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
 Office, 103 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
 San Francisco, California
 Telephone - MArket 6304
CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1938

The President's Message

Awaited with the greatest interest by both industry and labor, the message of President Roosevelt to the second session of the Seventy-fifth Congress left nothing to be desired in the matter of an understanding of his position on the questions now before the country.

"Wage and hour legislation," he said, "is a problem which is definitely before this Congress for action. It is an essential part of economic recovery. It has the support of an overwhelming majority of our people in every walk of life. They have expressed themselves through the ballot box.

"Again I revert to the increase of national purchasing power as an underlying necessity of the day. If you increase that purchasing power for the farmers and for the industrial workers—especially for those in both groups who have least of it today—you will increase the purchasing power of the final third of our population—those who transport and distribute the products of farm and factory, and those of the professions who serve all groups. I have tried to make clear to you, and through you to the people of the United States, that this is an urgency which must be met by complete and not by partial action."

* * *

The reference of the President to the effort to raise the purchasing power of the nation is a sufficient answer to those critics who have condemned the "new deal" as a failure. He said:

"We have raised the nation's income from \$38,000,000,000 in the year 1932 to about \$68,000,000,000 in the year 1937. Our goal, our objective, is to raise it to ninety or one hundred billion dollars."

President Roosevelt held out no false hopes of immediately balancing the budget nor of a reduction of taxes. He does announce his efforts to prevent avoidance of taxes through corporate and other methods will be continued, however, and also that many enumerated business abuses must be ended.

Discussing banking methods, he declared that "the work undertaken by Andrew Jackson and Woodrow Wilson is not finished yet."

* * *

One of the most striking passages in the message is that which refers to the obligations to society of wealthy citizens. It is as follows:

"The ownership of vast properties or the organization of thousands of workers creates a heavy obligation of public service. The power should not be sought or sanctioned unless the responsibility is accepted as well. The man who seeks freedom from such responsibility in the name of individual liberty is either fooling himself or trying to cheat his fellow men. He wants to eat the fruits of orderly society without paying for them."

* * *

Public relief and the question of balancing the

budget are thus handled by the chief executive:

"I am as anxious as any banker or industrialist or business man or investor or economist that the budget of the United States government be brought into balance as quickly as possible. But I lay down certain conditions which seem reasonable and which I believe all should accept.

"The first condition is that we continue the policy of not permitting any needy American who can and is willing to work to starve because the federal government does not provide the work.

"The second is that the Congress and the executive join hands in eliminating or curtailing any federal activity which can be eliminated or curtailed or even postponed without harming necessary government functions or the safety of the nation from a national point of view. The third is to raise the purchasing power of the nation to the point that the taxes on this purchasing power—or, in other words, on the nation's income—will be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures of the national government."

* * *

As a prelude to the message of the President of the United States on "the State of the Union," at the opening of Congress on Monday last, the preceding week witnessed the delivery of speeches by two members of the administration which, whether so intended or not, drew the fire of the opposition of the "new deal" in a manner which provided some telling points for Mr. Roosevelt in his message to Congress.

First Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, in a speech delivered at Philadelphia, accused "big business" of going on a "strike" in an effort to "liquidate the 'new deal'" and of seizing upon the recession "as a cudgel to whack concessions out of government."

The second member of the government to enter the lists was Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who, in what the Associated Press termed "an attack on 'big business,'" said the power of concentrated wealth "must be compelled to conform to our laws" at the coming session of Congress.

* * *

Both Jackson and Ickes were unmercifully scored by the reactionary press for their "audacity," and especially the latter, who in his address frequently referred to "America's sixty families" who, he claimed, controlled American industry. He said:

"To the one hundred and twenty million people of the United States they have made the threat that the professional operators of the capital funds of the United States (capital to which every American man and woman over four generations has contributed sweat and blood) will refuse to operate that economic system, will refuse to let that capital be employed, unless they are once more given full power to wreck American democracy in their own sweet way.

"Those who try to make it appear that President Roosevelt is fighting business use the word 'business' with a special meaning. When they speak of 'business men' they refer to a small group of big business monopolists.

"These are the people whose power President Roosevelt challenged during his first administration and whose power he is determined, on behalf of the whole American people, to master during his second administration.

"But big business must be controlled if our democracy is to survive. Our government knows no privileged class and intends to acknowledge none."

* * *

In his Philadelphia speech Jackson said: "They ('big business') wish to liquidate the 'new deal' and to throw off all governmental interference with their incorporated initiative and their 'aristocratic anarchy.'"

"The unvarnished truth is that the government's recovery program has succeeded nowhere else so effectively as in restoring the profits of business. Labor has had no such advantage. The small mer-

chant has had no such prosperity. The small manufacturer has had no such advantage.

"The only just criticism that can be made of the economic operations of the 'new deal' is that it set out a breakfast for the canary and let the cat steal it; it did not sufficiently guard recovery from the raids of the monopolist."

* * *

In support of the above statement Jackson read a table comparing what he said were the 1932 operations of a group of major business concerns with their 1936 profits.

These showed two automobile concerns (Chrysler and General Motors) had a combined loss of \$11,000,000 in 1932 and a profit of \$301,000,000 in 1936; four steel companies (United States, Crucible, National and Jones & Laughlin) were shown as losing \$82,000,000 in 1932 and made \$70,000,000 in 1936; three chemical companies (DuPont, American Cyanamid and Monsanto) reportedly made \$27,000,000 in 1932 and \$96,000,000 in 1936.

Jackson asserted the "wrath of the people" had been rising as the result of the "strike" of "big business."

A Few Figures on Income

The New York State Labor Department has gone on record as saying that an adequate yearly wage for a working woman in that state is \$1078.95 if she is living with her family, and \$1215.73 if living alone.

The Brookings Institution is on record as finding that in 1929 6,000,000 families in the United States had incomes of less than \$1000 per year per family. The Institution also found that 36,000 wealthy families received as much income that year as 11,000,000 families in the low income brackets.

Put those figures together, read them over till they become part of your mental makeup and you will know that an appalling proportion of our people do not get enough income to live on decently and in health. You will see that the trouble lies much less in the lack of production of wealth than in the faulty distribution of it.

You will see that if just half the income of 36,000 families—the half which they couldn't spend—had been turned toward the 11,000,000 low income families, it would have raised their buying power 50 per cent; a boost which probably would have prevented the big depression.

Echo Answers, "How?"

O. M. W. Sprague, once—but not now—adviser to the U. S. Treasury, told the American Economic Association that both prices and wages would have to be cut before America could be sure of prosperity.

Just how does a learned man get that way? The trouble with America now—the trouble all the time for many years—is that the industrial machine can produce more goods than the people can buy. It is easy to see how a reduction in prices would enable the people to buy more goods; but if both are cut, the disparity between producing power and buying power remains the same.

Unless, indeed, Mr. Sprague means to cut wages more than prices, in which case the nation's business would be out of balance worse than it is now. How does a really learned man get that way?

President William Green of the A. F. of L., in a New Year's statement, warned that any attempt of employers to take advantage of the unemployment situation to reduce wages will be resisted with all the power at labor's command. Though expressing the opinion unemployment will increase in the first six months, he said labor believed economic and industrial conditions will improve during 1938. He added labor will press its organizing drive and continue to urge shorter work days and weeks as a permanent remedy for unemployment.

Unemployment Pay Begins in California This Year

BEGINNING January 1 of this year eligible unemployed workers in California became entitled to register for, and later receive, unemployment compensation in the event they cannot be placed in gainful employment and have complied with the conditions of the law governing the subject, these latter being briefly set forth further along in this article. Information herein given is supplied by Henry C. MacArthur, public relations officer of the State Department of Employment.

The unemployment compensation is to be paid as the result of contributions to a fund which have been made by employers and workers during the past two years.

Method of Procuring Fund

During 1936 subject employers hiring eight or more persons contributed 90/100 of 1 per cent of their payrolls to the fund and workers in those same establishments 45/100 of 1 per cent. During 1937 these contributions doubled.

Contributions to this unemployment compensation fund under California law will be a continuous process. This year, and until "merit rating" goes into effect, employers will contribute 2.7 per cent of their total payrolls and their employees 1 per cent of their pay checks.

In 1938 and thereafter, however, many more California employers and workers will make contributions. Heretofore, employers of EIGHT or more persons have been subject to the act. Hereafter employers of FOUR or more will be subject as a result of 1937 legislative amendments.

Employers Gain by Stabilization

Every contribution made to the Unemployment Compensation Fund by an employer is credited to that employer's special account. These separate accounts must be maintained for a definite purpose. Employers who show a reserve in 1941 equal to a certain percentage of the average of their total payrolls may obtain reductions in their contributions.

This is known as the "merit rating system." The department is charged specifically with making these reductions, providing the employer account shows a reduction has been earned and the economic condition of the fund will warrant such reduction.

Employers may obtain these lowered rates of contribution through only one medium—namely, regularization and stabilization of employment in their respective concerns.

Certain Exemptions Made in State Law

California law excludes certain classifications of employers and their employees from contributing and participating in benefits. These classifications are: Certain types of agricultural labor; domestic service in a private home; certain maritime services; service performed by anyone in the employ of his son, daughter, spouse or service by anyone under 21 years old in employ of father or mother; federal, state, county and municipal employees; employees in non-profit religious, charitable, scientific or educational organizations. All lines of business having less than four employees are exempt.

Steps in Making Compensation Claims

Procedure established by the state legislature must be followed in making claims for unemployment compensation. A worker on becoming unemployed must notify the office of the California State Employment Service nearest his home, preferably in person, that he is without a job. Then he must register for work and, at the same time, claim compensation.

Thereafter he must report to the Employment Service office weekly, certifying for each of four weeks (a waiting period prescribed by law) that he has had no employment. (Eight weeks if the worker leaves employment voluntarily or is discharged for misconduct.)

At the end of the fifth week of total unemploy-

ment his benefits are due. However the law requires he must again certify as to total unemployment. After that certification he will receive his check for the fifth week in the sixth or seventh week after the original application was made.

Meanwhile, of course, the California State Employment Service will attempt to place the claimant in suitable employment and if this occurs prior to the date benefits become due compensation claims will be halted. The worker also receives all compensation checks for total unemployment which become due and payable prior to his securing new employment. Thus a worker will be compensated while awaiting his first wages due from a new job.

Exact Scale for Benefits

Unemployment compensation will be paid on the basis of the unemployed worker's earnings by quarters with, of course, minimum and maximum limits. No benefits for total unemployment less than \$7 per week nor more than \$15 per week may be paid.

The time over which a worker qualifies himself for benefits is known as his "base period." The time during which he may receive compensation is known as his "benefit year." The minimum "base period" in which a worker can qualify is two calendar quarters and the maximum two years.

The "benefit year" begins on the first day of a compensable week after his waiting period has been satisfied. No further waiting period is required in subsequent claims during the ensuing fifty-two weeks of the "benefit year." In the event the worker becomes unemployed several times after the first period of unemployment his check will be due any week following certification of employment.

Reason for "Lag Quarter"

One "lag quarter" is necessary to permit earnings reports from which benefits are computed to be sent by employers to the department. It is from these quarterly earnings reports that total benefits are computed.

Briefly the "lag" quarter means an individual's benefit claim during the first three months of 1938 will be computed on the basis of his earnings for 1936 and the first nine months of 1937. For the second quarter of 1938 they will be computed on the basis of his earnings for all of 1936 and 1937 and so on thereafter.

California's benefit payment scale is written into the Unemployment Reserves Act. The maximum illustration will explain its operation: If a worker earns \$30 per week for two years his total earnings would amount to \$3120. The scale provides that benefits amounting to \$300, or \$15 per week for twenty weeks, must be paid this individual for total unemployment. Lesser amounts will be paid on the basis of smaller earnings but the above sum represents the largest amount any person can receive in any "benefit year."

State Also Pays Partial Benefits

California law requires also that the state pay partial benefits to workers who have employment less than that to which they are regularly accustomed. If a worker is on "short rations" as to employment the state is charged with paying him the difference between the amount he would receive on total benefits and the sum earned in partial employment. Therefore if a worker was entitled to \$15 per week in total benefits, and earned \$5 per week the state must pay the remaining \$10 without requiring a waiting period.

This however has no relation to "part time"

workers or those persons who for personal reasons work only a few hours a week. "Part time" workers will receive consideration only on the basis of their past employment and their earnings.

California's program, while a separate entity in itself, is connected directly with the national plan of unemployment compensation made possible under the Social Security Act. None of the funds contributed to the state are used for administration purposes. This money is solely to pay benefits to unemployed workers. Administration money is appropriated directly from the Social Security Board by act of Congress.

Location of San Francisco Offices

The offices of the California State Employment Service in San Francisco are located at 1690 Mission street, 142 Sansome street and 154 Sansome street, where further details can be obtained regarding the entire subject of unemployment.

It was announced from Sacramento last Monday that 4000 unemployed had filed claims with the sixty-two offices of the State Employment Service, as machinery for the operation of California's law was set in motion. Of this number 340 were from San Francisco, 881 from Oakland and 500 from Los Angeles. At the same time it was stated that 20,000 applications were already on file.

COMING FOOTBALL EVENT

On Sunday, January 16, San Francisco will witness its eighth annual post-season charity football game at Kezar Stadium, which this year will be between the champion "Redskins" of Washington, D. C., and the Pacific Coast "All Americans." The famed Sammy Baugh will be in the line-up of the Washington team. The event is being sponsored by the San Francisco Disabled Veterans of the World War, St. Francis Assembly of the Knights of Columbus, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The committee headquarters are in Room 409 of the Hobart building.



INDUSTRIOUS WIFE

The activities she enjoys are unhampered by the details of estate management. To preserve her freedom, her husband will leave the management of his estate to our Trust Officers.

TRUST DEPARTMENT

**CROCKER FIRST
NATIONAL BANK**
of San Francisco

HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

Spoils System Affecting Government Efficiency

In view of the forthcoming celebration of National Civil Service Week, beginning January 16, a series of articles recently published by the "Christian Science Monitor" of Boston were deemed especially timely by all friends of the principles of civil service reform and advancement.

The special articles appearing in the "Monitor" were written by Ralph M. Blagden, a staff writer, while certain other facts were supplied by authors deemed familiar with various phases of the subject.

Mr. Blagden states: "The present backward state of civil service in the United States—a backwardness that permits the spoilsman to select four out of every ten persons in the federal service—has added at least \$5,000,000,000 to the \$56,000,000,000 public debt of the nation in the last five years." Giving the names of those who have studied the subject as responsible for this (acknowledged) estimate of toll from the public purse he further states they believe it to be conservative rather than an exaggeration.

In the above-named publication it is also pointed out that the federal government has extended its scope beyond anything that was imagined five years ago and that for that, if no other, reason government personnel must be improved far beyond its level of former days. Cited in this connection are the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Social Security Administration, the National Labor Relations Board, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Commission and the Wagner Housing Law. The immense power and responsibility

placed in the hands of these governmental agencies with an attempted administration through mixture of civil service and the spoils system is declared as "obviously to jeopardize government."

A "Monitor" writer also states that there are today 836,173 employees in the executive branch of the federal government as compared with 578,000 in 1933. Yet the number of employees in civil service has increased only from 467,161 to 515,000. Those outside the merit system have increased from 110,070 to 316,000.

The Komic Komissar

("Pacific Coast Longshoreman," Tacoma)

One Harry Bridges, speaking about the S. U. P. and the closed shop under the A. F. of L., remarked at a mass meeting called to allow him to exude his greatness in deceit as usual: "The longshoremen cannot offer their members a closed shop, a hiring hall or anything else—nor can the A. F. of L."

Of course some may say the labor experience of Harry Bridges, being more or less limited to the H-A company union, he may be excused when he ignores the fact that Local 38-97, I. L. A., in Tacoma, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has had a 100 per cent closed shop and its own hiring hall for over twenty years. They fought to secure it. They secured it in spite of the company stooges that wrecked organization in other ports from their San Francisco headquarters. They sent men to the ships exclusively from their halls and from nowhere else. No boss had any say or has any say in the Tacoma hiring hall and it was the efficiency and fairness of the union dispatching hall in Tacoma which saved the dispatching hall even under joint management for the rest of the ports in the award. Tacoma had its own hiring hall when Matt Meehan was hollering his head off for the Boris Stren plan and might have gotten by with it had it not been for Paddy Morris. No wonder the commies hate Tacoma and its clean labor union record that fails to succumb to the commie politicoes. . .

And mind you this, Tacoma unions secured the closed shop and the union hiring hall without any Section 7 (a)—or Section 11(e) for that matter—and without any Wagner-Connelly law and National Labor Relations Board to fight their battles. Will Harry put that in his pipe and smoke it, if he has room there for anything else but falsehood?

A. F. OF L. LEADS IN POLLS

A summary of results of recent union representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board shows that the A. F. of L. won eight of the 13 contests in which it participated, and the C. I. O. won four of the nine polls where it was on the ballot.

State Federation Wins In Fisheries Campaign

The San Diego "Labor Leader" says that the California State Federation of Labor plan for organizing the fishing industry in that territory is proving most effective. Twelve more owners have recently signed agreements guaranteeing their crews important working improvements.

Cannery Fishermen's Local No. 21319 is stated to have an enthusiastic and growing membership. "Every time a tuna boat hits the dock, anywhere from three to fourteen more signatures take their places on the local's membership books. And then the owner signs an agreement and everyone is satisfied except the fish," the report says.

An agreement was negotiated with the American Tuna Boat Association, in which twelve owners were involved. A 100 per cent union crew is provided for, and wage increases up to five per cent were gained, depending upon the type of boat. Bettered working conditions were the most important factors in all agreements, however. Heretofore, the cost of equipment and repairs was taken from gross profits before the shares were divided among the crew. Under the agreement, all such expenses will be paid by the owner.

It is stated that since the State Federation's organization drive has been in full progress no fishing boat has left San Diego without a full crew of members in good standing with Local No. 21319.

International Coopers Get Union Agreement With National Distillers

Samuel Touissaint of San Francisco, who is fourth vice-president of the Coopers' International Union, makes the pleasing announcement that the National Distillers' Product Corporation is now using 100 per cent union cooperation.

Settlement of the controversy with the concern is estimated to have placed some 75 to 100 workers under union conditions. The Coopers express appreciation for the support which has been given them and now request that further agitation against the National Distillers' products be discontinued. Brands distributed by that corporation are: Old Grand Dad, Old Taylor, Bond & Lillard, Old McBrayer, Sunny Brook, Blue Grass, Bourbon de Luxe, Black Gold, Hill & Hill, Mount Vernon, William Penn Rye, Twenty Grand Bourbon, Old Taylor Bourbon, Old Overhold Rye, Old Crow, Gilbey's Gin, Hermitage, Crab Orchard, Old Prentice, Willow Springs, Van Hook, Windsor, Rewco, Old Farm, Farmdale, Roxbury, Town Tavern, Belle of Nelson, Brigadier, Spring Garden, Shendoah, Old Log Cabin and Penn Maryland.

ANGLO CALIFORNIA'S STATEMENT

Resources of the Anglo California National Bank totaled \$234,376,725 as of December 31, 1937, according to its statement of condition just released. Deposits totaled \$207,518,596. During the past year cash and securities increased \$4,635,963 to a total of \$121,818,666. The profitable operations of the institution are reflected by an increase of \$319,766 in surplus and undivided profits to a total of \$5,453,974. The total capital funds, amounting to \$20,853,974, are the largest in the history of the bank.

MARIN-DELL MILK

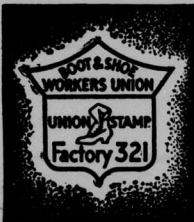
100% UNION

LISTEN TO BUDDA
EVERY SATURDAY—KFRC 8-9

Co-operation . . .

This is the foundation on which the success of the A. F. of L. has been built. Knowing all loyal UNION men wish to co-operate, we offer Racine shoes Union made since 1902, made by skilled Union craftsmen of fine American materials, correctly styled for appearance, fit, comfort and long wear. Do your share and buy a pair.

UNION



MADE

WORK OR DRESS SHOES . . .
\$4.00 - \$6.50
UNION CLERKS

BENDER'S

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412
MISSION
STREET
(Near 20th)

CHARGE
ACCOUNTS
SOLICITED



YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Physicians Indorse Co-operative Medicine

A committee of internationally-known physicians made public in New York City recently a declaration of principles and proposals which had been rejected by the American Medical Association last June. They called for "a national public health policy directed toward all groups of the population" on the principle that "the health of the people is the direct concern of the government."

The indorsement of this declaration by 430 of America's leading physicians is regarded as an open revolt against the ultra-conservative attitude of the A. M. A. Dr. Kingsley Roberts, medical director of the Bureau of Co-operative Medicine, in a statement to the press, pointed out the close relationship between the principles and proposals of the committee of physicians and the work of the bureau. He said:

"The committee recognizes that advancement of medical knowledge is of little value unless it is applied in practice and the benefits are made available to the people. Co-operative health associations will be the means at hand through which physicians can apply the new techniques of medical science which will be developed through the increased research and higher education made possible if the committee's proposals are adopted. We are one with the committee in placing stress on the prevention of disease."

Dr. Roberts urged that the 430 physicians be supported. He said that all interested in improving conditions of medical service are looking with eagerness to the leadership of this group.

Among the signers of the principles and proposals are such prominent physicians as Dr. M. C. Winternitz, Yale University School of Medicine; W. S. Ladd, dean of Cornell Medical School; Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Hugh Cabot, Mayo Clinic, and Dr. G. R. Minot, Nobel prize winner in 1934. Dr. John P. Peters, Yale University School of Medicine, is secretary of the committee.

Challenging the above-mentioned declaration of principles in favor of socialized medicine, the trustees of the American Medical Association, meeting in Chicago, reiterated vigorous opposition to the proposal.

"The A. M. A.'s house of delegates has explored recommendations expounded by the committee and rejected them," the trustees said in an editorial prepared for the "Journal of the A. M. A."

Both the "state medicine" suggestion released in New York some time ago over the signatures of 430 physicians and a more recent request that physicians indorse enabling legislation for "sickness insurance" were attacked in the editorial.

"Is there a well designed plan to impress the executive and legislative branches of our government with the view that the American medical profession is disorganized, distrustful of its leaders and undemocratic in its action and opposed to the best interests of the people?" the editorial asked.

"Is there any evidence that the self-appointed committee of physicians . . . is any better able to

represent the opinion of the American medical profession than the democratically chosen house of delegates?"

Citing offers of the A. M. A. and local groups to co-operate in a study for need of clinical diagnosis and treatment to determine the extent of suffering from lack of medical care, the editorial warns:

"Until the regularly chosen representatives of 106,000 physicians who constitute membership of the American Medical Association determine that some fundamental change in the development, distribution and payment for medical service is necessary, physicians will do well to abide by the principles which the house of delegates established."

Thomas F. Finn Dead

Thomas F. Finn, a former state senator and also former sheriff of San Francisco, died suddenly at his home, 364 Parnassus avenue, last Wednesday night. Deceased was one of the best known political leaders in the city and state for a number of years and had a wide acquaintanceship. He was a native of San Francisco, 62 years of age. In June of last year he was married to Miss Elizabeth McInnes, who survives him. The body was taken to the parlor of Gantner-Felder-Kenny, 1965 Market street.

SEATTLE PORT CLOSED

The port of Seattle was closed last Wednesday in a dispute over cargo handling methods. Longshoremen charge the employers with a breach of two prior agreements, a lockout, and refusal to arbitrate the dispute. Employers desired to load from one ship to another without first placing the cargo on a dock. Seven ships, involving 500 workers, were immediately affected by the closing.

GOOD FOOD

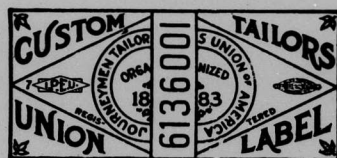
Enjoy It Day or Night Open All Night

HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR ST., Corner of Turk
3036 16TH ST., Between Mission and Valencia
70 4TH ST., Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE
OUR OWN BAKERY

SELECT
YOURS
NOW



FINE
FIT
Woolens

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE NOW ON
"BEST VALUES IN HISTORY"

"AL" BOSS YOUR TAILOR 624 Mkt. St.
"GEO."

See Danger in Ontario To International Unions

The "ganging up" of Premier Hepburn of Ontario with the reactionary Premier Duplessis of Quebec is regarded as a new move aimed at the international labor movement in the central provinces of Canada.

At its last meeting the Toronto Trades and Labor Council set in motion machinery to bring about the formation of an Ontario Federation of Labor. It was stated that the consolidation of the labor forces of the provinces had become urgent as a means of fighting the new threat.

Recent conferences of Hepburn and Duplessis were admittedly aimed at "establishing a balance of wages" in the mining, lumbering and other industries. Both premiers have made it plain that their conception of a "balanced wage" is one low enough to permit Canadian exports to meet competition abroad. In the fall, in both provinces, single men were rounded up and sent to work in the bush. Some have returned with documents showing that after two months' work they were in debt to their employers. Others are returning for the reason expressed by a boss lumberman to the press, "that it was a crazy notion to expect men suffering from years of malnutrition to do a man's work in the northern bush."

Not wanted in the bush, or unable to stand the pace, those who have returned from the north have been arrested as vagrants. The Trades and Labor Council charges that the Ontario government is making a deliberate attempt to brand single young men as shirkers.

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET ST and 119 POST-KEARNY

Where you will find a complete line of
UNION MADE MEN'S WORK
CLOTHING at Lowest Prices

Domestic and Imported LIQUORS

At All Five Weinstein Co. Stores

1041 MARKET
119 POST-KEARNY
615 MARKET
172 ELLIS
100 MARKET

CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at
Moderate Prices—You Will Be Surprised

J. ALLEC DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works 1360 MISSION STREET Phone HEmlock 3131
100% AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

"FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

Eagleson & Co.

736 MARKET STREET 1118 MARKET STREET
140 KEARNY STREET
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno and Los Angeles)

Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS

President Typographical Union No. 21

The sympathy of the membership is extended to Homer Ficks of the makeup department of the Examiner, whose dearly beloved wife passed away on January 1. The deceased is also survived by a son, James Ficks of Salt Lake City. The funeral was held from the parlors of Halsted & Co. last Tuesday.

Contracts were negotiated last week by a committee of Dubuque Typographical Union and Luther O. German, international representative, with Dubuque printing concerns for a 5 cents an hour increase in pay, which will make the scale 95 cents an hour. The International Typographical Union believes in being prepared for emergencies. In contracts submitted to the publishers there is a new clause reading, "In the event the U. S. goes to war (declared or undeclared) this contract may be opened by either party on wages only upon thirty days' notice in writing."—Burlington (Iowa) "Labor News."

A strong protest against the ratification of the new copyright treaty now pending in the United States Senate has been made by Chairman John B. Haggerty of the board of governors of the Allied Printing Trades. The following is an epitome of a letter which Chairman Haggerty has sent to each United States senator:

Under present law an American copyright is not granted unless the copyrighted matter is produced by workers in the United States. The pending treaty nullifies this legislation and enlarges the copyright privilege to include printed material published in foreign countries, where labor standards are much below the standards prevailing in the United States. Moreover, the flood of foreign publications which would reach the United States under the proposed treaty would increase the already large number of unemployed in the American printing trades. Some thirty years ago the Congress enacted copyright legislation which requires that in order to acquire an American copyright one must certify that such copyrighted matter was produced by workers in the United States. This is the only type of legislation which will protect the employment opportunities of American printing trades workers and which they have enjoyed for the past thirty years. Tariff rates are of no avail, as the duties are based on foreign values and there is no way of ascertaining the costs due to the inability of knowing or of learning how many copies of such material was printed, the larger number printed, of course decreasing the unit value of each book or pamphlet. The wages

paid to printing trades workers in the United States are from two to ten times the wages paid to workers employed in European and Asiatic countries. The machinery in use is comparable in almost all countries, the difference in costs being almost entirely due to the differences in wages paid. For the past ten or more years the State Department, inspired by certain selfish and highly profitable American business interests, who seek the favor of foreign governments, has sought to secure the repeal of the protective legislation. Having failed to secure the approval of Congress to the repeal of the measures which are obnoxious to those foreign countries who seek this work for their own workers, they now boldly ask the Senate to ratify a copyright treaty, and, through the ratification of such treaty the nullification of laws enacted by both branches of Congress. In the conclusion of his letter to the senators Chairman Haggerty says: "On behalf of the organized printing trades workers we respectfully appeal to you to recommit the proposed copyright treaty until such time as Congress shall enact enabling legislation or at least refuse to ratify such copyright treaty while so many millions of American workers are unable to secure profitable employment."

Municipal Concert

San Francisco's second municipal concert will bring the beautiful Song of Praise and Rejoicing in the Kingdom of God as interpreted by that great composer, Florent Schmitt, to the Civic Auditorium, Wednesday night, January 12.

Featuring the more than three hundred voiced municipal chorus, Dr. Hans Leschke, municipal choral leader, will present Schmitt's interpretation of "Psalm 47" as the major musical attraction of this concert.

The city will be given a distinct musical innovation when the chorus also presents Verdi's four sacred choruses. These four choruses which include "Ave Maria" on an enigmatic scale, "Stabat Mater," "Laudi Alla Vergine Maria" and "Te Deum," have never before been done in San Francisco.

Soloist for this presentation will be Charlotte Boerner, distinguished soprano of the Staatsoper in Berlin.

LOCAL BARTENDERS ELECT

At the election of Bartenders' Union No. 41 held last Monday Samuel Wiesz was again chosen president with a majority of 196. Roy Kenny defeated Harry Morrison by two votes for vice-president, and Tom Nickola, incumbent secretary, had a majority of 420. In a field of eleven the successful candidates for business agents were: James Ferguson, Arthur Neergaard, Kenny Ryan and Arthur Dougherty, the first three being incumbents.

Union label demand protects union standards.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

An Eastern mailer who is widely known for his energetic activities in behalf of the working mailers, in a letter to the writer says, in part: "Now, as regards the mailers' future—mailers' international union—Roberts et al. and what have you, what I have learned about mailers in many localities is evidence enough that M. T. D. U. or mailers' international never can or will solve their problems. This is evidenced by the inactivity of M. T. D. U. officers in the past and proven definitely by their present conduct."

Once again it may be pertinent to observe that mailer politics makes some strange political "hook-ups"—none stranger than that of Roberts, president of the M. T. D. U., and Giacola, president of Chicago, the largest "outlaw" union, doing "team-work" in visiting unions, campaigning for a proposed mailers' international union. Roberts resides in St. Louis, one of the larger M. T. D. U. unions. Rand Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., is a resident of New York who holds a foreman's job on a large daily newspaper. Their campaign slogan is "that mailers must reserve for themselves the right to govern and control their own affairs." The "outlaw" and I. T. U. mailer unions do so for the reason of not being affiliated with the M. T. D. U. Apparently the president and secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. are angling for the vote of the Chicago union in favor of a mailers' international union.

But what would a political alliance between New York and Chicago, the two largest mailer unions, likely lead to? Probably the creation of a mailer dictatorship, as was the case under the M. T. D. U. high command of those two unions pulling the wires in other unions to insure their domination of a mailers' international union. And which might lead to organizing mailer unions for vote-getting purposes to give New York and Chicago the balance of power.

Certain mailers favoring withdrawal from the I. T. U. shed tears over mailers paying more into the I. T. U. than they drew out in benefits, but they overlook the benefits of the Home and the prestige membership in the I. T. U. affords them. If nearly all unions drew out in benefits the amounts they paid into the I. T. U. where would they and the I. T. U. land? There would be no benefits, neither would there be I. T. U. unions engaged in making conditions which they do today. Membership of mailers in the I. T. U. is an insurance against low wages and long hours of labor. Just look back at mailer conditions previous to affiliation with the I. T. U.—long hours, low wages and, if you didn't like the job, you could quit. And if you were a "kicker" or an "agitator" the skids were conveniently "greased" for you—out, or exit!

APPEAL TO UNION MEMBERS

All trade unionists in California are asked in an appeal issued this week by Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor to refrain from using products of the Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia. The appeal was made on request of the Tri-County Building Trades Council of Akron, Ohio, in a letter to all state and central bodies because of unsatisfactory conditions surrounding construction of a plant of the firm at Mogadore, Ohio.

YOU CAN BUY PREPARED UNION - MADE SANDWICHES

FOR YOUR HOME USE FOR LESS THAN
YOU CAN MAKE THEM

Morning Glory Sandwich Co.

Fillmore 6922

TEmplebar 1466

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 7711

29th and Dolores Streets

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

— SAFEWAY —
YOUR FRIENDLY
GROCER
offers
LOW EVERY DAY
SHELF PRICES

Butchers' Annual Ball

The eighteenth annual Butchers' ball, one of the most important events on labor's social calendar, will be held Saturday evening, January 15, in the Civic Auditorium under the auspices of Butchers' Union, Local No. 115, Milton S. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer of the dance committee, has announced.

Proceeds of the ball will be set aside for the aid of labor causes and for charity. In past years the fund from the sale of tickets has been used for the furtherance of labor's interests in San Francisco.

Twenty-one vaudeville acts and three dance orchestras have been engaged. All three halls in the Civic Auditorium will be used for dancing.

Robert Costello, chairman, and Milton S. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer of the dance committee, have announced the following aides: Joseph Y. Henderson, W. G. Smith, Charles Killpack, Richard Brugge, Frank Flohr, Ben Andre, Harry Collins, Charles J. Kloos, Water Murray, Italo Tevine, Frank Grannucci, Fred Kemmeries, George Masure, Walter Perry, John Fadief, Harold Simmons, Milton Duarte, Charles Rivau, John Thode, Ray Simmons, Guido Relei, William Rose, Walter Rosenberger, Thomas Anderson, Robert Young, Thomas Linney, John Dyrpe, Joe Bellante, Americo J. Giannini, Joe Donagoni, Fred Spoelti, Vic Schneider, Pat Davenport.

Federal Reserve District Report

Shows General Decline in Industry

Reporting on business conditions in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco announces that industrial production and employment declined further during November. Retail trade increased somewhat less than seasonally but on the whole appears to have been relatively well maintained, as in other recent months. Heavier than normal rainfall throughout the district during November and the first three weeks of December was generally favorable to agriculture, improving livestock ranges and providing needed soil moisture for winter vegetables. Cash farm income in the district, which has been affected by price declines in recent months, was estimated to be only slightly higher in November, 1937, than in November, 1936, although total income for the season to date is considerably larger than in the comparable period last year.

The value of residential building permits continued to decline more than seasonally in November and new private non-residential construction undertaken during the month also decreased. Awards for public buildings continued at the relatively low levels of recent months.

Lumber output was reduced during November to the lowest level since the strike of mill workers and loggers in 1935. New orders also continued to decrease, and stocks rose slightly further to a

level on November 30 considerably higher in relation to new orders received during the month than has been customary at this season. Output of other industries supplying construction materials, including steel, cement, and brick was also considerably lower than a year ago.

Accompanying widespread reductions in output during recent months, industrial employment and payrolls have also declined. The effect of curtailed production schedules has been principally apparent in a reduction in the number of hours worked per week, although employment, particularly in the Pacific Northwest, has also declined somewhat more than seasonally since the late summer.

Nurses to Open Office

The annual election of officers in the Nurses' Union, Local No. 19923, was held last Monday evening, resulting as follows: President, Mrs. Eunice Kindell; vice-president, Mrs. A. Cody; secretary, Mabel Steinbeck; financial secretary, Ruth Mihan; treasurer, Estelle Blair; sergeant-at-arms, Molly Wilds; delegates to Labor Council, Clarice Tripp and Florence Stearett.

An organizing committee was elected to work with the publicity committee and help forward the drive for members.

Next week the nurses will open an office and the location and phone will be published in the next issue of the Labor Clarion.

Bus Drivers to Vote

Bus drivers employed by the Pacific Greyhound lines will vote between January 18 and February 4 to choose a collective bargaining agent. Due to jurisdictional claims by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the fact that both organizations make claims of a majority among the bus drivers, the election is to be held, under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board.

Because of failure of the company to submit a list of employees headquarters of the Board in Washington has given sanction to a plan whereby agents of the N.L.R.B. will procure affidavits from all drivers that they were company employees on May 25 of last year and hence eligible as voters.

AT THE ALCAZAR NEXT WEEK

All mental cases are not incarcerated in sanatoria. At least the Federal Theater Project's new stage production, "Nude in Pineapple," opening at the Alcazar next Wednesday night, January 12, makes this clear when the leading character in the play is compelled to do a stretch in an asylum to realize his life's ambition, that of an artist. The play is by Fulton Oursler, editor-in-chief of "Liberty," the well known weekly magazine, and is said to have taken New York audiences by storm.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

ANGLO CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK

DECEMBER 31, 1937

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	\$62,019,674.21
U. S. Government Securities	40,947,351.67
State, Municipal Bonds,	
Other Securities	18,851,640.39
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	565,500.00
Bank Premises, Main Office and Branches	4,436,866.63
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,012,533.44
Other Assets	1,093,689.80
Loans and Discounts	103,449,469.61
TOTAL	\$234,376,725.75

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$15,400,000.00
Surplus	3,550,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,903,974.05
Reserves for Dividends, Interest, Contingencies	1,634,394.82
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,023,840.78
Other Liabilities	1,345,919.39
Deposits	207,518,596.71
TOTAL	\$234,376,725.75

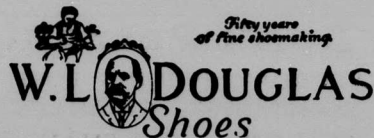


Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SAN FRANCISCO: 1 Sansome St. - 101 Market St. - Montgomery & Sacramento Sts.
Market, Ellis & Stockton Sts. - Market, McAllister & Jones Sts. - Fillmore & Geary Sts.
Chestnut & Fillmore Sts. - Mission & Sixteenth Sts. - Geary at Twentieth Ave.
Third & Twentieth Sts. - OAKLAND: 1560 Broadway

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906
Union Hours Union Clerks
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats



UNION STORE

UNION SHOES

R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

Proposals to Change Social Security Act

By OLIVER E. CARRUTH (I.L.N.S.)

Labor proposals for improving the nation's social security program were offered and considered at the initial meeting of the Advisory Council on Social Security in Washington.

Both factions of organized labor are represented on the council by outstanding labor men, appointed when the council was created by the Social Security Board and the Senate Finance Committee last May. In addition there are six representatives of the employers and twelve of the public.

Labor members are as follows: Matthew Woll, vice-president American Federation of Labor; G. M. Bugniazet, secretary International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and vice-president A. F. of L.; John P. Frey, president Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; Harvey Fremming, president Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers' International Union; Sidney Hillman, president Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Carefully Considered Program

The council meeting was the first effort at a thoroughgoing appraisal of the Social Security Act and drawing up of a comprehensive and carefully considered program for improving the act since its passage more than two years ago.

As a result of the council's deliberations there may be vital betterment of the act, which of all the "new deal" legislation now in effect directly touches the interests of the vast majority of wage earners, organized and unorganized. Something of the act's importance may be realized when it is remembered that the Social Security Board has just reported that 35,000,000 persons are registered for old-age benefits. With their dependents, these registrants form a great majority of the population.

Labor Directs Study of Measure

The Social Security Act has been under attack and criticism since its enactment. Business has attacked features of it, including taxation provisions and the setting up of a huge reserve fund for payment of old-age benefits.

Labor has been somewhat critical of the act, too, though heartily approving its enactment and principles. It has recognized that the act is far from perfect and has asked a broadening and liberalization to make it of even greater benefit to the workers and nation than it is now.

eralization to make it of even greater benefit to the workers and nation than it is now.

Labor's program for improvement of the act was outlined in the report submitted to the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. by the Federation's executive council. The report did not constitute the Federation's final word on the subject, as the council named a special committee to study the entire subject of social security and report its recommendations as soon as possible. But the main outline of labor's position was sketched in the council's report, which was approved by the convention.

Specific Proposals to Improve Program

Four specific recommendations were made, in brief as follows:

1. Amendment to broaden the coverage of the law, including agricultural workers.
2. Exemption of those engaged in legitimate strikes be stricken from the measure.
3. Provision of larger minimum old-age benefit payment of not less than \$30 monthly.
4. Repeal of provisions requiring employees to pay toward unemployment insurance. These provisions apply to only eight states.

Changes in the act asked by the Committee for Industrial Organization, represented on the advisory council by Messrs. Murray and Hillman, are, broadly speaking, the same as those of the A. F. of L., though differing in some particulars.

MILLINERY WORKERS' OFFICIALS

Millinery Workers' Union No. 40 has elected the following officers: President, Frank Williams (incumbent); vice-president, S. Bernstein; recording-secretary, Ida Rogers; treasurer, Florence Winton; sergeant-at-arms, Russell Thomasson; board of trustees, E. Burkhardt, Dot Sergius and S. Bernstein; delegate to Labor Council, Leo Alderman; delegates to Union Label Section, Frankie Limberg and Catherine Frazer.

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

Intimate recitals continue at the Federal Music Theater, 960 Bush street, Thursday, January 13, at 8:20 p. m. The first half of the program presents Altheda Myers, soprano, and Tomo Yagodka, composer-pianist, in a group of songs fashioned on Chinese lyrics. After the intermission the dance group of the National Youth Administration will present a half hour of diversified modern dances. General admission is 25 cents.

ARE LABEL CONSCIOUS, TOO

How a town can become strongly unionized in a short period was demonstrated in Petersburg, Va., recently when 4000 members of A. F. of L. organizations turned out for a union label meeting. Less than three months ago there were only a few union members—principally railroad employees—in that city. Unionization campaigns were launched by the A. F. of L. and now the membership is past the 4000 mark.

Union Men, Attention

Borrow \$5 to \$100 on your simple signature only; just a steady job required—no security whatever asked—no salary assignments, your Union card establishes both your identity and responsibility. Special rates and service to staunch union men. No payments during strikes, lockouts, and seasonal unemployment. Small, quick, confidential loans till next payday to either husband or wife on just their signature. Simple as signing a check. Application reviewed and loan granted in 5 minutes, while you wait—utmost privacy—absolutely no relatives, friends, bosses, or personnel departments phoned or contacted.

NO CO-SIGNERS

Joe Clause & Co.

Phone EX. 2762

612 HOBART BLDG.

Oakland Office: 1706 Franklin Street

"The Company that tries not to refuse any union man a loan."

Also Furniture and Auto Loans

Policy of Labor Board On Permissive Voting

The National Labor Relations Board has reaffirmed its policy in elections to let workers vote for one of two or more rival organizations or to record a negative vote against both or all. This ruling denied a request of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, a C. I. O. affiliate, that the words "or by neither" be removed from the ballot carrying the names of the S.W.O.C. and of the company union at the Interlake Iron Corporation, Chicago. The board said:

"If the opportunity for voting against the organizations named on the ballot were denied a majority might be forced against its will to accept representation by one or other of the nominees. The policy adopted by the board is designed merely to make sure that the votes recorded for a particular representatives express a free choice rather than a choice in default of the possibility of expressing disapproval of both or all proposed representatives."

Board Member Edwin S. Smith, while agreeing that workers should be allowed to vote against all organizations on the ballot, wanted a provision that unless the ballots against all were a majority of the total vote cast they should be disregarded in tabulating the effective vote. In other words he holds that a majority of a majority should decide in such cases.

Sheep Shearers' Label

Union-made clothes from the sheep's back to the customer's shoulder is the slogan of the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America, following an important meeting of the California branch, recently held in the Labor Temple at Sacramento.

To achieve this object the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America, with members in the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Washington, Wyoming and the Middle West states, have adopted an official union label, which will be stenciled on the wool sacks at the shearing corrals, this practice having been announced to begin on January 1. This is said to be one of the most important steps ever taken by the organization since it was established in 1903 and the union is anticipating material aid from other bodies which handle the product.

Headquarters of the union are in Butte, Mont. The organization is affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor and has recently been admitted to the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, in whose jurisdiction there are twenty-five members.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices for the week ended December 18 declined 0.5 per cent from the preceding week. The index now stands at 81.5 per cent of the 1926 average. With the exception of the week ended December 4, the composite index has moved downward for twelve consecutive weeks.

We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council
of San Francisco

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Packing Corporation.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness Avenue.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pacific Sheet Metal Company, 1129 Howard.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Western Sheet Metal Works, 1911 Mission.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

The Union Wreckers

By Publicity Committee, I. L. A. District 38,
San Pedro, Calif.

The communist is loud in his denunciation of class collaboration. But—they went into it neck deep in New York City recently. La Guardia was elected by it. Fifth avenue and Union square met, kissed—and collaborated.

Natural allies as they are, it isn't any wonder they acted together. "Silk Stockings" and the "Brass Checks" each found their place—as common partners in politics.

What is La Guardia going to do when both of them demand their "pound of flesh"? They surely will, because they are both greedy for power; both believe in dictatorship. The only difference is that each one wants to be the only one to dictate.

The system of the employer is to make and keep the worker defenseless if possible. He organizes company unions, hires thugs, guards, special police and politicians to safeguard his property rights. His system differs from the communist Soviet system only in method.

The communist has a more streamlined method. He has succeeded in making the victims either glory in their slavery or submit to it with but little opposition.

The much advertised Soviet constitution takes many articles to tell the world how democratic and free it is. It only takes two articles—125 and 126—to enslave them to the communist dictatorship. Master propagandists that they are, they covered their real purposes with thousands of words.

The real meat of it all is contained in Article 126, which declares the Communist party the only legal party, and the one which is the real dictator. Then, upon examining the Communist International (Comintern) constitution, we find that their constitution makes a few men the governing power in it. And above them is the dictator.

By their subtle methods they have very thoroughly enslaved the workers of Russia. Of course they have plenty of work for them in development of the country. Naturally they have no lack of work. But right now, with their effective and ruthless dictatorship, they control the workers so that there is no opposition.

In America the kept press calls you an agitator, and strikers are not good citizens. Police, thugs and gun guards chase workers from the picket lines and take them to jail if they become a bit militant.

In Russia, if you revolt against conditions, if you try to stir up opposition to those in power, you are first denounced as a renegade, as a traitor, or as a "Trotskyite," then you are shot.

What's the difference, if the end is the same?

In America it is possible, however, to create opposition, to organize, and to express through the press your desires.

In Russia there is no free press. If you try to create one they "liquidate" it—and the editor. Very effective, isn't it?

In America we have free unions, which we have the right to join and to organize without the state having anything to say about it. In Russia the workers have unions that are subordinate in every way to the dictates of the Communist party. The

sport clubs, art, drama—in fact, any kind of organization—must have the O. K. of the Communist party. Their constitution says so.

Their object in America is to get control of the unions, because they recognize them as a real force in society today. They realize that when the workers band together with other workers for protection that organization can be a great instrument for the Communist party. It can be used by them for their revolutionary purposes, provided they can gain control of it. When they gain control they will then use it only for their own purposes. They will, if it is to their interest to do so, put you out on strike. They will keep you out so long as it serves their purposes. Your union will become filled with communists or their stooges so it may be more effectively their instrument. Any opposition to their program will be ruthlessly stamped out. Anyone daring to speak against them will have his or her character assassinated; intimidation, and even killing may be attempted.

The reason this will be done or attempted is because it has already been done or attempted. The longshoremen, sailors, firemen—in fact, workers in all the maritime unions—have already gone through these bitter experiences. It is an old story to them.

Just remember that the only difference between the communist and the fascist is that each one wants to be THE dictator. One wants to dictate for the glory of Marx and Lenin, and the other for the glory of empire. In both cases the worker is the unwilling victim.

The history of the Communist party the world over is that it seeks to rule the union first; if it can't get control it ruins the union. If it gets control and rules the union it always ruins it.

The moral is that the communist is always, first and last, a union wrecker.

PACT WITH HAY DISTRIBUTORS

The Long Beach "Labor News" says: "After a series of conferences, every driver hauling hay in southern California was brought into Truck Drivers' Union 692 through an agreement signed by the union and hay distributors. This announcement, coming from the headquarters of the Truck Drivers' Union, refutes statements appearing in the public press to the effect that farmers and hay sales operators intended to fight organization among their drivers."

Slogan for 1938: "The union label, union card and union button."

REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY

Complete Home Furnishers
ON EASY TERMS
17TH and MISSION STREETS

Government Control of Labor Relations Opposed

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, told the American Political Science Association that union labor is "unalterably opposed" to control of labor relations by the federal government.

"Labor is entirely willing to have the government through its Department of Labor set up standards and exchange information and help in the settlement of disputes," Woll said, "but it is unalterably opposed to any department of government attempting to control and direct the relations of industry and labor from a Washington office."

"In America an ever-increasing number of us view with great concern the rapid extension of the government into the whole field of industrial relations. It is the conviction of an ever-increasing number of trade union leaders that the government has ventured too far in the extension of its functions into . . . our industrial life."

"Unless the free trade union organizations of the world exert their power in the direction of voluntarism," he added, "they may find their respective governments have become so enmeshed in fascist and dictatorial practices that a return to democratic ideals and institutions will again prove a long and bitter struggle with the workers arrayed against the government."

Regarding the National Labor Relations Board, Woll said that "in their eagerness to adjust all the defects of industry by a single piece of legislation, they have created an unbalanced piece of legislation which has not only caused widespread hostilities on the part of industry but has given rise to grave doubts and suspicions on the part of labor itself."

William W. Hansen Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin President
Geo. J. Asmussen Secretary
UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1882
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL
Telephone Mission 0267

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100% Union
Product



Only Printing Label Recognized by the
American Federation of Labor.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET

*"... If you add only a little to a little
and do this often, soon that little will
become great."*
—HESIOD

Start today by opening a savings account with
the largest exclusive savings bank in the West.



THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK SAVINGS TRUST

Incorporated February 10, 1868 • Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK

Parker S. Maddux, President

An Incident in Seattle

From an article by Grover Tracy in the "Seattle Chef," official organ of the Cooks and Assistants' Union No. 33, the following is gleaned, space forbidding literal reproduction:

Jack Smith of Local 33 and Pauline Smith of Local 240, Seattle, called upon the owner of the Open Kitchen during October in an endeavor to secure operation of a union establishment. After several unsatisfactory meetings the Local Joint Executive Board, upon request, placed the concern on the unfair list and a picket line was established.

In early November the proprietor asked that the pickets be withdrawn and he be allowed a week's time to study the situation. Hoping for amicable adjustment, the unions granted the request.

When union representatives called to further negotiate with the proprietor they found all the workers wearing C. I. O. buttons. "These workers were questioned as to their affiliation with the C. I. O. and they explained that they didn't know what it was all about and that the C. I. O. button was all that they had been given for any money they might have paid to the C. I. O. representatives."

The writer states there was no possible excuse for the C. I. O. Cannery Workers to infringe upon the rights of the legitimate A. F. of L. unions other than to disrupt unity of the latter and to satisfy selfish desires. Repeated efforts to meet with representatives of the opposing group in early stages of the controversy were declared an utter failure due, in the opinion of Mr. Tracy, to conceited minds thinking they possessed sufficient strength to overthrow the unity of the bona fide culinary unions. Realizing failure of such a plan, the former group "immediately started to holler 'democracy' and to demand that we meet them on this question," says the writer.

It is further stated that in a communication the C. I. O. Cannery Workers' Union admitted their mistake and explained they were at fault in the controversy. However, Tracy believes that certain specified later actions by the opposing group were intended to discredit the culinary unions' members.

The Open Kitchen—oh, yes!—it is declared to have "died as it had been born, unannounced."

NEW TERMINAL FOR SANTA FE

The handsome new rail and bus terminal of the Santa Fe Railway, located at 44 Fourth street in San Francisco, was dedicated on Wednesday evening of last week. The ceremonies attracted an immense crowd and were in charge of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, with uniformed drill teams and drum and bugle corps of the order adding color to the occasion. The inscription on a commemorative plaque on an inside wall states

PEOPLE'S
An Independent
100 Per Cent Union
DAIRY



**San Francisco
JOINT COUNCIL
of
TEAMSTERS**

PRESIDENT - JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN
SECRETARY - WM. A. CONNOLLY

Union of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Stablemen and Helpers
of America

Office, 103 Labor Temple
Tel. UNDERhill 7797

that the building stands on the site of Pioneer Hall, where the Native Daughters held their first grand parlor session in 1887. The Argonaut Hotel, which had stood on the site since the fire of 1906, was demolished to make way for the present railroad structure. Actual operation of the terminal began on New Year's Day, and in addition to providing facilities for the extensive Santa Fe Trailways' bus service will also enable the Santa Fe Railway to land its local and overland passengers, through the use of buses via the Bay bridge, in the heart of downtown San Francisco.

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

On the basis of data made available by approximately 125,000 important establishments to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is estimated that nearly 570,000 fewer workers were employed in November than in October in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed, and weekly wage disbursements were \$25,900,000 smaller, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announces. Aggregate employment in these industries in November, 1937, was at approximately the same level as in November, 1936.



Chilled Hands and Feet Quickly Warmed with ELECTRIC HEAT

TO DRY OUT rain-soaked shoes and stockings, and bring a tingling glow of health to chilled hands and feet there is nothing better than a quick-acting electric heater. Just plug it in and instantly a flood of clean, glowing heat pours forth, healthful and penetrating in its warmth. Make sure your home has a handy electric heater for winter service in bathroom, bedroom or den. Low cost electricity now operates an electric heater for only a few pennies an hour.

SEE YOUR DEALER

P.G. and E.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Owned · Operated · Managed by Californians

166-1237